

THE ROYAL NOPTIALS

Marriage of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck.

THE PROCESSION FROM THE PALACE

Queen Victoria in the Glass Carriage Cheered by Her Subjects.

THE CEREMONY AT THE CHURCH.

The Beautiful Gift to the Bride—Several Persons Lose Their Lives in the Crush in the Streets.

London, July 6.—The marriage of the duke of York (Prince George of Wales) and Princess Victoria May of Teck, the event to which all England has been looking forward with deep interest, took place at half-past twelve o'clock today in the Chapel Royal, St. James's palace.

The wedding was a brilliant function and was attended by a large gathering of the members of the British royal family, continental sovereigns and their representatives, and many members of the highest nobility.

The weather was beautiful, and if there is any truth in the old proverb, happy is the bride whom the sun shines on, the new duchess of York will be exceedingly happy, for a more splendid day has seldom been seen in London. The occasion was made one of national rejoicing and a partial British holiday.



PRINCE GEORGE.

Great crowds of people gathered many deep along the line of the route from Buckingham palace up Constitution hill, through Piccadilly, St. James street and Marlborough gate to the palace entrance, to St. James's palace, which is situated on the north side of the mall. The decorations along the line of the royal procession were profuse and beautiful. The roadway was kept open by the horse troops in their glittering uniforms, by detachments drawn from the military depots, by Metropolitan Volunteers and militia, by Middlesex Yeomanry and by the police.

There were four processions. The scene was full of life and movement, and the ceremony elapsed in pomp and splendor any recent state ceremonial in connection with the British court. The royal party left the Buckingham palace in four processions, the first conveying the members of the household and distinguished guests.

The next procession included the duke of York and his supporters, the prince of Wales and the duke of Edinburgh. The bride came in the third procession, accompanied by her father, the duke of Teck, and her brother, Prince Adolphus of Teck. The last procession was that of the queen who, accompanied by the duchess of Teck, her younger sons, and the grand duke of Hesse, drove in state to the cathedral.

Each procession was accompanied by the Life Guard escort, and in addition to this the queen had an escort of Indian natives and Australian horse.

The ceremony.

Her majesty rode in the handsome glass coach used at the opening of parliament and on other special occasions. The marriage ceremony opened with the procession of clergy into the chapel. This consisted of the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, dean of the Chapel Royal and sub-dean, the bishop of Rochester, Zon and Rev. E. Garrigley, vicar of Kensington, Canon Harvey, domestic chaplain to prince of Wales, and Canon Dalton, honorable chaplain to duke of York.

Handel's march from "Occasional Overture" was played by the organist as the procession came forward. While the archbishop and clergy were taking their places the music of the march in "Scipio" came from the organ—and immediately in front the second procession, including the royal family and royal guests—came. The members of it were conducted to their seats as they entered.

As the queen's procession, which included the duchess of Teck and the grand duke of Hesse, walked up the aisle, Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Imperial March" was played. The march in G, composed by Smart, was played during the progress of the bridegroom and his supporters. The organist played "Wagner's March, from 'Lohengrin'." The archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by other clergy, performed the ceremony, the bride being given away by her father.

Old Plate Displayed.

The magnificent gilt sacramental plate the alms dish of which is said to have been manufactured in the reign of Charles I., and is valued at \$30,000, was displayed upon the altar, which was decked with flowers.

The services began with the marriage chorals, "Father of Life," especially composed by Dr. Creeser for the occasion, and sung by "the gentlemen and children of the royal chapel," as the members of the choir are styled. In the middle of the service Sir Joseph Barnby's "O, Perfect Love," a choral, sung at the marriage of the duke and duchess of Fife in Buckingham palace chapel, was given. The service concluded the hymn, "Now Thank We

DON'T BE IMPOSED UPON when you ask for Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He'll sell you what you want. The ones who are so easily imposed upon are the ones who are thinking of the extra profit they'll make. These things are not for sale. They are for the people who don't care about you. None of these cheap substitutes is "just as good" as the "Discovery." That is the only blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer so far-reaching in its effects that it can be guaranteed. In the most stubborn Skin, Scalp, or Scrofulous Affections, or in every disease that is caused by a torpid liver or by impure blood—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. Nothing else, at any price, is really as cheap. You pay only for the good you get.

There wouldn't be any case of chronic Catarrh if all used Dr. Sage's Remedy. That's positive. Its properties are pay \$3.00 a year for an incurable case.

All Our God." Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played as the royal party left the chapel, the united processions of the bride and bridegroom leading to the throne room, where the registration of the marriage was attested by her majesty and the other members of the royal family and the royal guests.

The ducal procession was led by the duke and duchess of York, leaving Buckingham palace, the queen proposed the toast of the "bride and bridegroom," and the lord steward the toast, "the queen."

After receiving congratulations the duke and duchess of York left Buckingham palace, driving through the mall locality and thence proceeded by the Great Eastern railroad from Liverpool street to Sandringham. The lord mayor and sheriffs met the newly wedded pair at St. Paul's cathedral and their progress through the lavishly decorated and crowded street was a triumphal one.

The Bridal Presents.

To enumerate the bridal gifts and names of their donors would require several columns of newspaper space. Presents were received from all parts of the British dominions. The duke of York's present to his bride consisted of an open petaloid rose in pearls and diamonds, five new pearl necklace, but they are perfectly pure in color and splendidly matched.

The duke and duchess of Teck gave their daughter jewels comprising a tiara, necklace and brooch of turquoise and diamonds.

Much has been said regarding the opposition of the princess of Wales to the marriage, it being stated that she did not approve of her son marrying the girl who had been engaged to his brother, even though that brother was dead. The present given by the princess of Wales should put to rest these rumors, for it is doubtful if a more valuable gift was ever given by any one on a similar occasion. The princess's gift consisted mostly of jewelry and precious stones, the whole being valued at \$250,000 pounds.

Sketch of the Bridegroom.

Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, duke of York, earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, K. G., is the only surviving son of the prince of Wales. He was born at Marlborough house on June 30, 1865, and baptized at Windsor castle on July 1th, following. He was educated at Sandringham and Marlborough house. When fourteen years old Prince George was entered as a cadet on board her majesty's ship Britannia. He subsequently made a voyage around the world in the warship Albatross, and visited the Cape of Good Hope, the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, Fiji, Japan, China, the straits settlements, Ceylon, Egypt and the Mediterranean. He became a sub-lieutenant on June 3, 1884, and a lieutenant on October 8, 1884. In



PRINCESS MAY.

1890 he was appointed to the command of a gunboat. In 1891, soon after his appointment as commander of the gunboat, he was stricken with typhoid fever and lay at Marlborough house at the point of death for six days. His recovery was the subject of general rejoicing. Last year he resumed his sea duties and at the beginning of this year was appointed a post captain. At present he is the junior captain in the navy. Shortly after the death of his older brother, the duke of Clarence and Avondale, who died a few weeks before the time set for his marriage to the bride of today, Prince George received from his queen, his grandmother, the royal dukedom of York. He is a naval aide-de-camp to the queen, captain of the first Prussian Dragoon Guards, honorary colonel of the Third battalion, West Yorkshire regiment, Third Middlesex Rifle Volunteers and the Suffolk Yeomanry cavalry. In 1884 the queen conferred upon Prince George the Order of the Thistle, the first of his twenty-four birthday the young prince received the freedom of the city of London. Yesterday her majesty made him a knight of the Order of the Thistle.

It is doubtful if any princess was ever held in higher esteem than is Princess May. Her modesty and inherent kindness have made her a general favorite and her sympathy with the poor and active endeavor to improve their condition have made her an idol where royalty, as a rule, is not received.

The Great Crush.

Such enormous masses of people were never before seen even in London. The main part of the route was guarded by troops. Mounted policemen rode in advance of the royal procession and cleared the way for it. The carriage was driven along slowly, which enabled the populace to get a good view of the duke and duchess.

When the procession reached St. Paul's Lord Mayor Stuart and the sheriffs of London met and presented to the duke and his bride an address of welcome to the city. The duke made a short reply. To the address of welcome and the procession moved along to the station, which was reached at 6 o'clock.

No serious disturbance has been reported. In the scramble for views of the procession several persons were slightly injured and two were mortally injured. Two hundred persons, prostrated by the heat and excitement, were carried away from the crowds by ambulances.

A man fell this evening from a second story window in Fleet street. He struck on his head and his brains were dashed out. His blood spattered the crowd who were cheering in the street. The street was so densely packed from wall to wall that it was impossible to keep clear of the body, and it was impossible to push about until the police removed it in an ambulance.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

Address of Welcome and Reply—Calling the Roll.

Montreal, July 6.—The Christian Endeavor convention got down to business today. The delegates were welcomed to the city by representatives of Montreal's religious life. The drill hall is a vast structure, but it was filled to overflowing with delegates to the twelfth annual convention.

The Rev. W. A. McGilley welcomed the convention on behalf of the pastors of Montreal. Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Chicago, replied to the address of welcome. The general applause was deafening when Dr. Stevenson finished. The benediction was then pronounced. It was then against drill hall this afternoon, or at least that was the hope. The drill hall was rather better attended, but both places were well filled. "Soul Winning" was the subject in the text, and "The Junior Christian Endeavor Society," its Past, Its Present and Its Future," engaged the attention of those in the drill hall. In the latter place Mrs. Alice May Scudder, Jersey City, presided and introduced the Rev. W. Cowan, of Iowa, whose address was "The Junior Society: Its Origin and Growth." Then came the roll call, conducted by Miss House, of St. Louis, each state represented in the convention stepping forward to the call. Connecticut's representative stepped forward to the call for the Woodbury, N. H., and its representative upon our

present at the call and did not respond. For the state of New York which took its borders enclose the whole world. "Little Rhody, bless her heart," came forward in the person of a diminutive young lady, with a weak voice, who looked abashed at the applause accorded her.

Miss House had something witty to say for each state, and interspersed speeches, in spite of the reward offered by Jellier Corigan it is thought the prisoner will not be captured. He made his escape at night and this was favorable in every way to his flight.

He is now beyond their reach, as three or four days have intervened since he left the jail. The officers, however, are still on the search and will not abandon the chase until every hope has been exhausted.

Mountains or Seashore?

Low Saturday Rates by the E. T. V. & G. to Boston.

The E. T. V. & G. have placed on sale tickets (from Atlanta) to Lookout Mountain and return, good on all afternoon trains every Saturday, and morning trains of every Sunday at \$5.10 round trip to return, and return to Chattanooga Monday morning following. The tickets Atlanta to Cumberland and return at \$5.10 and to St. Simons and return at \$4.50, will continue to be sold every Saturday, and are proving to be very popular with the resorters.

Where do you apply when you wish correct information about the world's fair, and the original "World's Fair" route?

To the ticket agent of the E. T. V. & G. July 7-4.

What line is the original World's Fair Route from the south?

A.—The Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.

THEIR FIRST GRAND HOP.

The Capital City Guard Give a Splendid Ball as a Starter.

It was a delightful occasion which marked the beginning of the social career of the Capital City Guards last night.

Quite a large number of young folks were there mingling in the pleasures that ruled the hour. The hop was the first of the new company and was given in the armory of the Capital City Guard. The music was by the orchestra led by the city band.

Cherokee White Cappers.

Birmingham, Ala., July 6.—(Special.)—The trial of the twenty-four white cappers from Cherokee county, charged with conspiracy to intimidate witnesses, was commenced here today. There were thirteen witnesses sworn in at the opening of the case, and it is said already some fifty never have been summoned. The Cherokee boys were the individuals who were whipped. They appeared to prosecute. The trial of the cause will continue not less than three weeks.

Will Go to Work Today.

Vincennes, Ind., July 6.—The section men on the Ohio and Mississippi, who went out on a strike last week, will go to work in the morning, a compromise being effected at a convention held at Ellettsville today. The road will pay the men \$1.20 per day, instead of \$1.05 as heretofore. The foreman will receive \$46 per month instead of \$42.

CITY NEWS.

FIRE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.—An alarm of fire which was turned in yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock was caused by the burning of a roof on Wheat street, near Elliott. The fire was only a short distance from the chautauque grounds, and the crowd had just assembled. The exercises were delayed on account of the excitement, as the smoke and flames could be distinctly seen from the tent.

IT IS A GOOD IDEA.—The proposition to buy the chautauque grounds on Jackson street is meeting with very general favor. The grounds are happily situated for this purpose, and a better spot could not be selected. It largely depends, however, on the success of the chautauque. If the experiment succeeds it will then be in order to buy the property, and Governor Nathan, who is at the head of the assembly, says that the chautauque should and will be a grand success.

THEY NOW HAVE A STATION.—A beautiful station has been erected at Highland Park, on the nine-mile circle for the accommodation of those who ride in the city neighborhood. There is no section of the city that is growing more rapidly than this. The situation is high, while the atmosphere is pure and fragrant. The hills overlook the city, and all of the surroundings are such as to make it an ideal locality. A great many lots have been recently sold at the park and several new houses will shortly be erected.

A SOLID GOLD RING.—A solid gold ring was found on the street yesterday afternoon. The party owning the ring may obtain it by calling on Officer F. W. Whitely at the station house and giving it the proper identification. The ring is a costly one and to all appearances is one of great value to the owner.

A NEW LAW FIRM.—Mr. Frank Arnold and Mr. F. M. O'Bryan have formed a law partnership under the name of Arnold & O'Bryan. These two excellent attorneys will be sure to take a leading place among the law firms of the city and will merit all the patronage that comes to them.

DECATUR'S NEW HALL.—The new hall built by Decatur, Ga., will be opened in a few days in an auspicious manner. For some time Decatur has been needing such a hall, and in honor of the occasion there will be unusual economies. It is the intention of the residents to have some well-known gentleman to lecture there about once a week for their benefit. Dr. T. C. Tupper has been prevailed upon to deliver his famous lecture on "Masks and Faces" at the opening, and this alone will make the occasion one of interest.

TRIED FOR LUNACY.—Tommy Fagana, who killed his mother by chopping off her head, will be tried this morning for lunacy before Ordinary Calhoun. It is generally conceded that the boy is an idiot, and he will probably be sent to Milledgeville immediately.

To Disinfect properly, promptly, cheaply, always use Platt's Chlorides.

SUNDAY LOW EXCURSION RATES

To Resorts on Georgia Pacific and Atlanta and Charlotte Division M. & D. E. R.

Tickets on sale from Atlanta every Sunday morning subject to return same day, as follows:

Round trip to Chattanooga..... 30
Oakdale..... 35
Nickajack..... 40
Mableton..... 45
Anniston..... 50
Lithia Springs..... 55
Peachtree..... 60
Gainesville..... 65
Chamblee..... 70
Doraville..... 75
Norcross..... 80
Duluth..... 85
Suwanee..... 90
Buford..... 95
Slower Branch..... 100
Gallensville..... 105
New Holland..... 110

Excellent hotel accommodations, cool, delightful resorts.

For tickets apply to A. HOWELL, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, N. Y. & N. E. Ry., Atlanta, Ga.

NO TIDINGS FROM BUCK.

The Prisoner Who Escaped Last Monday Night Is Still Ahead of the Officers.

No tidings have been received from Buck Fulton county jail last Monday night. In spite of the reward offered by Jellier Corigan it is thought the prisoner will not be captured. He made his escape at night and this was favorable in every way to his flight.

He is now beyond their reach, as three or four days have intervened since he left the jail. The officers, however, are still on the search and will not abandon the chase until every hope has been exhausted.

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Excellent hotel accommodations, cool, delightful resorts.

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HELP WANTED—Male.

FIRST-CLASS insurance or building and loan man wanted by established incorporated company. \$3,000 per year to the right party. Address Secretary L., Lock Box 66, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—A blacksmith, wool workman and a trimmer. Permanent job to the right men. Address Klein & Martin, Atlanta, Ga. BOOKKEEPER WANTED—Since have experience. State experience and salary wanted. Address Fire Insurance, care Constitution, July 7-4.

WANTED—At good wages, full crew of compress hands. Write to O. J. Morris, Superintendent, Shippers' Company, Chicago, Ill. July 7-4.

SALARY or commission to agents to handle the patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pen. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making \$50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub-agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Co., N. Y. 292, La Crosse, Wis. June 19-17.

WANTED—Ladies to do writing at home. No money required. Straight business. Address Branch L., 400 the Beckman, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—At Kirkwood, a first-class cook for the summer or longer. Nice home and good wages. Enquire 4 South Broad street.

WANTED—A competent housewife to manage a household. Apply to Mrs. E. P. Howell, Gordon street, West End. July 7-4.

WANTED—Ladies to write at home. Enclose stamped envelope. Berna Benz, secretary, South End, Ind. may 7-1801

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SITUATION WANTED—Printer of eighteen years' experience in job and news printing. Strictly sober and reliable, wants a situation. Address Printer, care Constitution, July 7-4.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—General agent or manager to take charge of permanent and pleasant business and work city and surrounding country, through expert canvassers. Business strictly legitimate and exceedingly profitable. Cash salary and commission. Must be a live, energetic worker, as well as a good talker. Preference given to a man with a little capital, though lack of it will not prevent engagement if successful results in other respects. For particulars in other cities. Address, at once, J. W. Jones, Manager, Springfield, O. July 7-4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUNG MEN! young women! learn shorthand, Misses Glenn & Darling, 408 Equitable building. Day or night classes. Slogographic work also, executed. June 1-8 1m

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—\$2,000 to loan today: real estate; 8 per cent and commission. James V. Austin, 60 1-2 East Alabama street.

WE ARE PREPARED TO negotiate loans on choice residence and central business property in amounts from \$5,000 to \$100,000, with our delay, at very low rates. Riley-Graut Company No. 28 S. Broad street. July 1-17.

MONEY TO LEND on central business and improved residence property at 4 and 5 per cent. Apply at once to Wernham & Connors, 511 Equitable building. may 1-17

FOR RENT—A furnished house, just the place for a doctor's home and office, 100 North Pryor street, opposite the Hotel Marion.

FOR RENT—7 room house, close to the postoffice. Very nice. G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad street. July 3-21

WILL RENT to a small family dwelling 217 Jackson, 8 room, modern, beautiful, fully shaded lot. Rent \$50. Owner. June 30-17

FOR RENT—Elegant seven-room house, 150 Crumley street, papered, waterworks, gas, bathroom. Call at adjoining store 148 Crumley street. June 22-17

FOR RENT—North side; delightful new eight-room house, with all modern conveniences. Address Box 346, postoffice, city. June 1-17

SUMMER RESORTS.

NO BETTER or more home-like place can be found to spend the summer than the Joseph house, Decatur, Ga., six miles from Atlanta. Electric car every twenty minutes. Near 5 acres. Beautiful view with the best. Large shady lawn. Splendid water. Terms reasonable. July 2-17

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

I HAVE a beautiful two-story house on Woodstock road, near the new bridge, with two large halls. Lot 40x130, nicely shaded and terraced, making a very valuable home. A good well on rear plot. House is in excellent condition. This property would be cheap at \$5,000, but as I have decided to leave the city will take \$4,000. Will accept as last payment a note for \$1,000 or a nice small business of most any kind and balance at \$45 per month. Address Owner, Box 290, city. Terms to suit purchaser. July 7-4

DELIGHTFUL suburban residence on Ponce de Leon avenue for sale cheap or for rent on long lease. Parties interested in it preferred. Joseph S. Cook, telephone 1406. June 30-17

FOR SALE—\$6,000; new two-story residence, corner Boulevard and Boulevard; modern conveniences throughout; Belgian blocks on both streets; two car lines cross the door. Terms to suit purchaser. July 7-4

FOR SALE—Ten-acre fruit farm, 100 peach and apple and 2,500 grapes in bearing; well located. Address R. Smith, Gainesville, Ga. July 2-17

ROOMS.

WANTED—Several nice rooms on second floor of constitution building; can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office. July 7-4

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—To rent four or five-room cottage far out on our line. Must have well-shaded yard or be surrounded by woodland. W. B. Davis, 24 East Alabama street. July 6-17

WANTED—Boards.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Refined rooms and breakfast served. In pleasant location. Apply 4 West Hill street. July 6-17

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BYCK BROS. & CO.,

ONE PRICE SHOE MEN.

NO. 27 WHITEHALL STREET.

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OUR

WINDOW.

Maier & Berkele,

31 Whitehall Street.

Hunnicut & Bellingrath Co.

SANTARY PLUMBERS,

Steam, Hot Water and Gas Fitters,

Galvanized Iron Cornice Work a Specialty.

Atlanta, Georgia

The Dangler Gas Stoves are the best for Boiling, Roasting and Baking. The only Gas Stove that we guarantee to have plenty of Hot Water for the bath with no extra expense.

Gas and Electric Fixtures, Hardwood Mantels. Tiles and Grates at prices below any competition.

We will not be undersold. Get our prices. They will prove that we mean what we say.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH COMPANY

9.99 SPECIAL SUIT SALE 9.99

Our object in making this stupendous offer is to create an extraordinary interest and turn everybody to our store who is in search of a bargain in

Men, Boys and Children's Suits.

Our incomparable goods and our princely styles are matters that excite our pride and the envy of retail dealers (we are manufacturers), while they give our customers unbounded satisfaction. An army of artists are constantly employed in manufacturing our unequalled stock of Custom Made Clothing. You will understand, this Great Reduction Sale does not include

EVERY SUIT IN OUR STORE, as in our stock is to be found Suits ranging from \$18 to \$35. These, of course, cannot legitimately be sold at \$9.90—but our \$9.90 sale includes Suits ranging from \$12 to \$16.50.

SALE!

\$2.

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 Chicago—Columbia hotel.
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For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

ATLANTA, GA., July 7, 1893.

Atlanta as a Produce Center.

The letters in another column from the Hon. J. Norcross and Superintendent H. H. Winder, of the Seaboard Air-Line, deserve the thoughtful attention of our readers.

The great statesmen and railroad managers whose foresight and enterprise caused Atlanta to become a transportation center desired to see this city become a depot and a distributing point for the produce and provisions of the west. We have the transportation facilities, but the discrimination in freights has held Atlanta back. Under favorable conditions, this section would have about one-tenth of the foreign produce and provision trade of the country, and about \$12,000,000 per annum gross profit would be shared among our railroad companies and people, to say nothing of the increase of the import trade, the building up of our manufacturing industries, and the increase of the passenger traffic that would follow. It is the idea of Mr. Norcross, that the Seaboard Air-Line can do a great deal to build up Atlanta as a produce and provision market, and Superintendent Winder shows a disposition to help the movement. Atlanta's connections with the south Atlantic seaports make our city the best point that could be selected for a depot of western produce and provisions awaiting transportation to foreign countries.

The only way, however, to give Atlanta a fair opportunity to become such a center is for the railroads to give her such rates as they allow St. Louis, Louisville and Nashville. As Mr. Norcross puts it, when one of our merchants orders a dozen carloads of western produce, a part for his local trade and a part for exportation, he should be allowed through rates on the latter and local rates on the former, as is now done with cotton that is stopped here to be compressed.

The matter should be looked into by our business men and railroad managers. The foreign produce and provision trade of the country amounts to about \$500,000,000 a year, and Atlanta should be one of its centers. We are losing this business simply because the freight rates discriminate against us.

Happy Inspirations.

The most elaborate and deliberate work is not always the work that lives. Shakespeare wrote on the spur of the moment for money, and his plays are the world's masterpieces. His contemporary, Ben Jonson, was his superior in scholarship, but his carefully polished productions are almost forgotten.

Edward Everett was the orator of the day at Gettysburg in 1863, but his labored oration is never quoted, while the short speech of Lincoln, jotted down in a railway car on the way to the scene of the commemoration, is prized as a classic.

Hundreds of writers have been disappointed to find their favorite work speedily forgotten, while something they considered of little merit has become famous. Many orators have lived to see their so-called great speeches utterly lost, while some random sentence uttered by them in a moment of excitement still goes ringing round the globe, handed down from generation to generation.

Men are very poor judges of their own work. What they prize most highly is often condemned by others, and what strikes them as a mere trifle sometimes lives for all time.

There are such things as happy inspirations, and they come and go when least expected. They are the electric flashes of the intellectual world.

Writers and Their Work.

When people look at the numerous volumes written by Scott, Dickens and Thackeray it strikes them that these great writers did an enormous amount of work.

The mechanical labor of producing so many books is in itself something remarkable, but a busy newspaper man writes more in a year than a successful novelist does in twenty years. An active reporter grinds out, at the lowest estimate, 1,500 words a day, 42,000 in a month, 504,000 in a year, equivalent in quantity to the reading matter of nearly six hundred-page novels. Some reporters have been at work from twenty to forty years. At the very low average we have given, a busy journalist would write in ten years 5,040,000 words; in twenty years 10,080,000 words; in thirty years 15,120,000 words, and in forty years 20,160,000 words, or an amount of matter equivalent to 224 novels of 300 pages each, the work of any fifty industrious novelists.

It is very evident from these figures that newspaper writing represents hard work. But let us go a little further with these statistics. In order to write twenty words a man's fingers travel over the space of a foot with two or three distinct movements in the formation of

each letter. At this rate it will be seen that, as there are 5,280 feet in a mile, a newspaper man in forty years makes a his pencil travel about 185 miles with a vertical and a lateral motion.

This work is aside from the reporter's time and labor spent in getting his facts, but even this superficial calculation should make it plain that the mechanical labor of writing is much greater than the general public supposes. We have had in our mind a writer who gets up only a column a day, but there are men who average two or three columns daily. To figure out the product and the labor of such toilers would stagger belief and would cause many young men to give up their journalistic aspirations.

Not "An Un-American Section."

The New York Morning Advertiser is apparently determined to prove that the south is un-American. In a recent editorial on the subject it says:

"The people of the south have departed from the Americanism of the fathers. They have turned their backs upon the spirit which made us a nation having for its object the ideal government where there should be no odious class distinctions, the establishment of institutions where manhood might reach its greatest development because the highest prizes would be open to all; and where the assumption of the few would not make tyrants of them and slaves of their brethren."

Then it quotes Alexander H. Stephens's endorsement of slavery, and goes on to say:

Nowhere in the north does a leader, even of the "middle" and the "lower" classes, and assume distinctions between American citizens. In the south it is common to collect the names of the officers of the extensive planter and the capitalist, the so-called statesman and professional politician, a superiority to the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his face."

Editor Cockerill is laughing behind the lines as he writes. He has a hearty contempt for the class distinctions that exist in the north. He has seen the mushroom growth of the 400 in his own city, and has sneered at the eagerness with which the newly rich of the north run after titled visitors from Europe and move heaven and earth to marry off their daughters to noble foreigners who squander the money of their wives and then desert them. Editor Cockerill is a close observer of men and things, and he sees a great deal in his section that moves him to mirth and excites his scorn. He sees the aristocracy of wealth getting a controlling grip upon the gold, and he thoroughly understands the scheme of the privileged few to reduce the masses to serfdom. When he points to the un-American south he secretly hopes that the reply will go into the history of early New England and show up that region as the cradle of slavery and secession on this continent.

We cannot go over the same old ground again. One point, however, deserves a word. It is a mistake to suppose that in the south people who earn their bread by manual labor are under the ban. Colonel DuBose, in his long list of eminent southerners who, in their early days, worked as hard as any day laborers. Their occupations did not prevent them from rising in the world and bettering their condition. Even Alexander H. Stephens, who is quoted by Editor Cockerill, started life a poor boy, and while his feeble constitution made manual labor out of the question, his work as a school teacher placed him outside of the circle of the shame.

If it is un-American to legislate in the interest of classes against the masses, then the north must plead guilty. We know of no spot on the globe where genuine merit and talent stand a better chance of winning their way than right here in the south, where the people are still under the domination of Jeffersonian ideas. Very few of our leaders were born in the purple. No matter what blood flows in their veins they have never shirked hard work when it came in their way, and they are utterly devoid of the frivolous pretense so characteristic of the alleged aristocracy north of the Potomac.

Women Still on Deck.

Are women going out of fashion in fiction? The New York Evening Sun maintains that they are no longer popular, and says:

In Robert Louis Stevenson's books there is scarcely the rustle of a skirt, and in all his books of men and man. The same thing is true, too, only in a less degree, in the stories of Conan Doyle, Nor does J. M. Barrie, who is a late favorite, take any of his women up very well in "Prince Otto"; one woman exercises a "big influence" in "The Master of Ballantrae," and in "David Balfour" two women are quite prominent, while "The Little Minister" by no means ignores the feminine side.

Then there are numerous popular novelists besides Stevenson, Doyle and Barrie, and they show no disposition to slight the fair sex. The critic who sees in modern fiction any lessening of the influence of women must have a masculine bias. The great body of general readers have made no such discovery.

The Income Tax Again.

A few days ago The Richmond Dispatch had the following:

"We have not looked into the matter carefully, but we think it may be set down as certain that a late incoming graduated tax upon all incomes exceeding \$10,000 were enacted, New York city would, under such a law, pay more money into the national treasury than all the southern states together. The number of tax payers in that city is very large. Boston, too, would contribute to the support of the government, if such a law were passed. In fact, Boston, we suppose, more accumulated wealth in proportion to population than New York city."

One of its state contemporaries then took hold of the subject and said: "Then why should not Virginia people favor a graduated tax? They should. These millionaires who are so ready to fight against such a tax. They prefer a heavy tax on sugar, coffee and tea—the poor man's luxuries. Great wealth must not go longer untaxed. Although the mills of the rich are grind slowly they grind very fine, and the poor bread producers will yet make rich men help to bear the burden of government."

The Dispatch "returns to its mission," as the French say, and argues that as Speaker Crisp favors the tax it may be taken for granted that Mr. Cleveland is also in favor of it. The point of the whole business is simply this: When we carry out our pledge to reduce the customs duties to a revenue basis there will be a big deficiency in the revenue that will have to be made up in some

way. How is this to be done? If a new tax must be imposed how can there be a fairer and a more just one than a tax on the big incomes of the classes who have grown rich under the protection of the government?

The income tax will be a necessity. There is no good way to avoid it. The average citizen who is taxed on his little cottage or farm is not willing to see his rich neighbor escape his just share of the public burden, simply because his wealth consists of bonds and stocks.

This is the popular view of the matter, and, as it is a Jeffersonian and a democratic view, it should prevail.

What Insurance Costs the South.

A statistician figures it out that the south pays \$24,000,000 a year to the insurance companies of other states and foreign countries. This money goes out never to return in any shape, except when it buys the products of this region or is loaned out at high rates of interest.

Of course, this is no argument against the policy of investing in either life or fire insurance. It is a fact, however, to sure their lives and their property, no matter if their money goes to the other end of the earth. But our people should not lose sight of the fact that these insurance companies start with very little capital, make an enormous profit and draw a great deal of money from the south. The writer here quoted says:

There is a life insurance company, a joint stock concern, which was incorporated in 1850, with \$100,000 capital. After thirty-four years it has added its officers' principal salaries. Its stockholders enormous dividends, and made its general agents opulent off their commissions. It has assets amounting to \$150,000,000. If every one of its policy holders should die the same day it could pay all claims in full and continue business with many times the capital it now has. Think of it—\$150,000,000 worth of stock in this company controls \$150,000,000 of assets. No business planned and operated with such small capital could so accumulate such wealth in so short a time, and while doing so, pay officials in a perpetual state of rest salaries aggregating each year more than \$1,000,000.

Now, if there is so much profit in the business we should have more home insurance companies. There is no reason why we should send off every year more than enough money to pay all the state taxes of the southern states when we might just as well keep it here at home. It would be an easy matter for southern capitalists to organize companies with as much capital as the successful northern companies had when they first started in business.

The matter is worth thinking about. Big profits—millions of dollars—are involved in it, and there is no sense in sending all of this insurance money to the north and to Europe.

Secretary Carlisle Three Years Ago.

Yesterday we gave an extract from Secretary Carlisle's speech in 1878, which made it plain that he was then an uncompromising champion of free silver coinage.

He took just as positive a stand at a later date. In the senate, on Thursday, June 17, 1890, Senator Vest moved to strike out section 1 of the house bill purchase bill and insert:

"That from and after the date of the passage of this act the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, and the same may be coined of 412.12 grains of standard silver, or of 25.8 grains of standard gold, and the said coins shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private. That hereafter any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit the same with the mint of the United States to be coined into standard dollars or bars for his benefit and without charge, but it shall be lawful to refuse to coin the same if the value of the bullion as based as is usual for the operations of the mint."

Mr. Carlisle voted for it. The official record gives the following result: Yeas—Bate, Berry, Blair, Blodgett, Butler, Cameron, Carlisle, Cockrell, Colquhoun, Daniel, Bustis, George, Gibson, Gorman, Harris, Hearst, Ingalls, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Keena, Manderson, Mitchell, Morgan, Padonck, Payne, Plumb, Power, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Sanders, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Whitpain and Wilson—43. Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Casey, Chandler, Cullop, Dawes, Edmunds, Evans, Frye, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Hoar, McPherson, Morrill, Pierce, Sawyer, Sherman, Stockbridge, Washburn and Wilson of Maryland—24.

It will be seen that Mr. Carlisle fifteen years after his speech in 1878 was the same strong advocate of bimetallicism. His financial record has been wonderfully clear and consistent, and those who charge him with "expressing an opinion" during the recent anti-silver letter of ex-Senator John B. Henshaw are mistaken in their judgment of the man and possibly unacquainted with his history.

Cranks at the World's Fair.

The police and the Columbian guards should look out for cranks at the world's fair. They have already made their appearance, and there will be more of them.

Last Tuesday the Rev. John T. James, of Allie, Va., walked into the agricultural building on the fair grounds and smashed about twenty bottles of whisky belonging to an Irish exhibitor. The divine, after his arrest, wrote out a statement to the effect that he was acting under the orders of Jehovah.

It is quite likely that somebody will now smash a few groups of nude statues, and then claim that he is a member of the White Cross Society. Some vandal may destroy a lot of laces and plead that he is commissioned by the Lord to wage war against all such vanities. A disciple of Dr. Parkhurst may sail into the dancers on the Midway plaine, and declare that he is fighting for morality.

The over-sensitive cranks should stay away from the exposition. It is no place for them. If they go there they should accept the situation as they find it. The man who arranges himself against public opinion and resorts to violence in support of his faith is never justly classed among the cranks, and his presence will not save him. The Virginia preacher who attempted to destroy a portion of the Irish exhibit should have been severely punished.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The populace of Ohio, in their state convention the other day, adopted a resolution demanding that the extra session of congress convene in Cleveland for prodding to the Belgians. It is the silly season.

Joe Howard writes in The New York Record: "I saw a man of education, pale, peevish, his achings head fairly racked with neuralgia and nervous prostration, receive a sentence of death because he took a man of education; and the judge lectured him 20

teen minutes, taking as his text the fact that he was a man of good will and heart. Right by his side stood a lost and had committed a crime the punishment for which, in the discretion of the court, would be identical with that of a felon of the same kind, but because he was a lost sentence was suspended and he was allowed to go free, which he did with a laugh and a boot and a beer, heading for the next town where he would get a mill the moment he joined his comrades at the outer door. While the other party, absolutely exhausted, sank paralyzed into his seat and groaned for the relief of a medical condition back to the disgraceful pen in which the prisoners are kept at the rear of the court. Justice? Why, it is an infernal farce, the whole of it."

The Southern Cross, recently chartered at Jacksonville, Fla., organized branches in all the southern states. It is a historical, benevolent and social organization.

The first volume of "The Engineering Society Annual," published by The Engineering Society, of the University of Georgia, has just been issued. Mr. O. H. Shedd, Jr., is the editor and manager. Messrs. E. B. Epps and R. J. Gault are associates. Among the special articles contributed by the members of interest to the profession, but because they are many excellent papers on various topics of interest to the profession, a page of portraits of graduates from the school of engineering, shows Mr. J. M. Edwards, of Memphis, Tenn., and Mr. J. W. Harrell, of Atlanta, Ga., and Mr. J. H. Hall, of Hall and O. L. Cloud, of Atlanta. The sketches of the men make good reading and show the great good done by the university to students in the various branches of the successful energetic men turned out.

There are many illustrations throughout the book, which is remarkably neat in its typography and appears to have "come to stay" in the list of college annuals.

SOME GEORGIA STORIES.

At a recent barbecue in southwest Georgia seven steaks and hungry-looking men were seated at a long table. The steaks were the woods remote from the big groves. But now and then, while the "carcasses" were roasting in the pits one of the men would come and get a whiff of the savory meats and return to his disconsolate companions.

No one seemed to know the men—they were strangers to each other. They had the appearance of farmers who had raised a big crop of cotton at 6 cents.

But every body knew them after the horn blew for dinner. They were the men who had been with a mad rush those hungry-looking men with the table, and with wild eyes and open mouths they went to work.

Light did not come until the men disappeared, the men devouring everything in sight. The crowd stood amazed and forgot that it was hungry, too. Those seven lean men were the steaks, and the crowd of men who could eat no more, and had crawled off to rest—or die, that the people remembered where they were, and that they had appetite.

The chief of the barbecue approached the men, and in a faint voice asked: "Where did you fellows come from, and what did you eat before you struck this neighborhood?"

One of the men answered: "We come from this country, but we've been chased out of it. We heard that the war was over, and that Sherman was a-givin' out rations, an' so we thought we'd give 'em some."

The chief of the barbecue looked at the man, and he said: "I saw that you carried him from the field, more dead than alive."

Bishop Attilius G. Haygood, writing from Oxford, tells a little story which points a moral. He writes: "I saw a man in three miles of Oxford. Years ago I knew him as a careful, thrifty citizen. While president of Emory college I bought from him chickens, eggs, butter, honey and fruits in their season. His store was huge, and he was diligent and patient; also had foresight."

"Yesterday my family had a little picnic on his place. He has 20 acres, most of it planted in cotton. He has a fine house. He raises some cotton—enough to buy what he and his family must have that they can't raise. Whatever people or stock need to eat he raises. Chickens thrive under his care, well kept; a beautiful vineyard of an acre or more and full of grapes; along a ditch a row of fig trees, a long low shelter for many kinds of fruit, and a fine view of the country. He has a fine herd of Jersey, fat and sleek, and grass in the meadows to keep them; well-stocked fish ponds, from which they catch fish for the table. Chickens thrive under his care, well kept; a beautiful vineyard of an acre or more and full of grapes; along a ditch a row of fig trees, a long low shelter for many kinds of fruit, and a fine view of the country. He has a fine herd of Jersey, fat and sleek, and grass in the meadows to keep them; well-stocked fish ponds, from which they catch fish for the table. 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FLED TO HER LOVER.

Miss Furell Left Her Home in This City Yesterday Afternoon.

COPELAND IS NOW IN CHATTANOOGA

Where It Is Thought She Joined Him Last Night.

HOW SHE MADE HER FLIGHT.

The Story Given in Full—A Telegram for the Arrest of Copeland Sent to Chattanooga Last Night.

Miss Furell has fled to her lover, and if the officers have not interrupted the ceremony, they have ere this plighted their troth on the banks of the Tennessee river. The flight occurred yesterday afternoon, in the broad open glare of the sun. It was the warmest day in the year, and the mercury stood 88 degrees in the shadow. If there was anything warmer than the July weather, it was the passion that boiled in the veins of young Copeland, who waited impatiently in Chattanooga for the arrival of his fair betrothed.

A great many believe, however, that Copeland is not in Tennessee. They hold to the opinion that he is either here in Atlanta or in very close reach of the city.

If Miss Furell took the afternoon train, there is no one who saw her, and a grave doubt is entertained by many as to whether or not she left the city. It is possible that before the going down of the sun yesterday afternoon the lovers met in the city and were shortly thereafter married.

This, however, is merely a surmise. The friends of Copeland admit that he is in Chattanooga, while those who profess to know say that Miss Furell took the afternoon train for Tennessee.

A telegram was sent by the chief of police last night to Chattanooga, Tenn., directing the arrest of Charles H. Copeland, charged with larceny after trust.

This was based on a criminal warrant which appears against the young Lochvian in this city. It was the only ground on which the order for his arrest and apprehension could be based.

It was early in the night when the telegram was sent, and the train on which the young lady was supposed to have made her departure was due in Chattanooga at 6 o'clock.

The telegram stated that Copeland was a young man, apparently eighteen or twenty years of age, and would be at the depot for the purpose of meeting a young lady who would arrive on the evening train.

No immediate response was received to this telegram, and whether or not Copeland was arrested and taken into custody, the law, or whether or not Miss Furell reached her destination, has not as yet been learned.

They may have met each other in spite of the officers' efforts, which are believed to suppose, neither of them may have left the city.

If they are now in Atlanta, the matter is of profound interest to the friends of the young lady, in which case only a few intimate friends, who have acted, it is claimed, a double part.

The story is a thrilling one, and, as a romance, it has never had its equal in this city.

How the Young Lady Escaped.

Miss Furell was at her home until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

She was given permission to do a little shopping, and after that to visit a sick friend. As Copeland was thought to be a thousand miles from the city, and the young lady was known to be in the city, she was dismissed, it was thought by her parents that such a visit would be all right, and the consent was very readily granted.

She was seen a few minutes later in company with her father on the street, and appeared to be chatting with him in a friendly manner. She was dressed in a light blue dress, and her hair was pinned up in a bun.

Mr. Furell, who was on his way to visit his mother, who lived in the city, left his daughter at the gate, and the latter proceeded on her way to the house of her friend. It was the intention of Mr. Furell, after paying a short visit to his mother, to go by for his daughter and escort her back to his home.

Miss Furell was the last that was seen of Miss Furell.

When Mr. Furell called at the residence of the young lady who was supposed to be his daughter, he found her in the company of a man, who was dressed in a light blue dress, and her hair was pinned up in a bun.

She opened his eyes, and he began, in his fatherly anxiety, to fear the worst. He had only one recourse in his mind, and only one hope, that he might find a faint light on his black despair. With a hasty step, that bespoke his anxiety of heart, he rushed to the door, and he found the officers of the flight of his daughter.

Later in the afternoon, Mr. Furell deposited \$25 with the station house keeper for the purpose of covering the expenses in the way of telegraphic communication.

He implored the officers to use all the means in their power to prevent the marriage, and if possible, to return his daughter to his home. He would meet any demand in the way of money, and would be satisfied, at any cost, to prevent his daughter from marrying such a man as Copeland.

An Unhappy Household.

Mr. Furell, the father of the young girl, occupies a neat cottage on Houston street, a few blocks from the city center. It is situated on a high eminence, and overlooks the entire neighborhood. The electric lines pass directly in front of it, and the surroundings are all agreeable and pleasant.

In the front yard, where several bushes display the culture of rich blossoms, the hands of Mrs. Furell and her daughter have been at work. The yard is quite attractive, and breathes in that sweet odor of home life which sets at defiance every thought of grief and sorrow.

Until a few weeks ago, there was a beautiful harmony existing between the father and the life of the little household. Mr. Furell and his wife, with their two sons, stout and vigorous men, and their only daughter, lived in the most ideal and happy existence. No cloud of any kind marred the sunshine that fell upon the roof and no fears of the invader rebuked the joy that welled like a fountain from their hearts.

Miss Furell, as the only daughter, was loved and petted by her brothers, and was the idol of her fond parents. Everything was done to please her, and she was the center of the family life. Her father, who was a man of great wealth, had a large fortune, and she was the heiress to it.

She was a beautiful girl, with a high forehead, large eyes, and a sweet smile. She was a favorite with all who knew her, and her father, who was a man of great wealth, had a large fortune, and she was the heiress to it.

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ANOTHER MEETING

Of the Southern League Managers Will Be Called.

AND THE AWARD OF THAT FLAG

Will Be Brought Up and Discussed—Mr. Long, of Charleston, Is Dissatisfied—The New Season Opens.

The Southern League pennant of the first season may not fly from a flag pole in Augusta.

It is true that the members of the league who were assembled at the Kimball Tuesday night awarded the flag to Augusta, and that the award was given out by the president of the league and the members who were present.

But the legality of the award is now being attacked, and it is believed that the attack is being made by Mr. D. A. Long, the principal owner of the Charleston franchise and the Charleston club, and his friends think from what he says and the evidence he claims to hold, that he is right.

Mr. Long is so thoroughly satisfied of his rights in the case that he has secured the consent of several clubs to aid him in calling another meeting of the league, where the matter of the pennant and other things will be discussed.

At the meeting which was held in Augusta last Saturday and Sunday, a committee was appointed to prepare a resolution, and it was decided that the league should meet in Augusta on July 10th, which was a continuation of the meeting in Augusta, at that meeting adjourn

MEETINGS.

A called communication of Georgia Lodge, No. 96, P. M. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Work in master's degree.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.
Clearings July 6, 1893.
For 24 days.
\$2,710,710.
For 24 days.
\$1,695,450.

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.
New York exchange buying at 100, selling at 100.50.
The following are bid and asked quotations.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New York	Atlanta	St. Louis	Chicago	San Francisco
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	Florida	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

Play on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The stock market was extremely dull again today. The tendency of prices during the morning was downward, the bank troubles at the west and the holidays in London having been availed of by the bears to depress the list. Pullman fell off 1/2 to 1 1/2, National City 1/2 to 1 1/2, Consolidated Gas 1/2 to 1 1/2, Manhattan 1/2 to 1 1/2, General Electric 1/2 to 1 1/2, and so on. The slump in National City was attributed to a rumor that the bank was to be reorganized. The market closed with a general decline. The following are the closing prices of the principal stocks:

Stock	Price
Am. Express	100
Am. Tobacco	100
Am. Sugar	100
Am. Cotton	100
Am. Oil	100

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The grain market was very active today, with a general upward movement. The following are the closing prices of the principal grains:

Grain	Price
Wheat	100
Corn	100
Oats	100
Rye	100
Barley	100

THE COTTON MARKET.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The cotton market was very active today, with a general upward movement. The following are the closing prices of the principal cottons:

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Upland	100
Sea Island	100
Supima	100
Pima	100
Peruvian	100

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It has stood the test of years and becomes more popular every season. Thousands now in daily use prove the truth of our claims, that the "ALASKA" is the best refrigerator in the world.

They are perfect in principle and construction.

Economical in the use of Ice. Satisfactory in all Results.

The air in the provision chamber is ALWAYS COLD.

Absolutely Pure and "Dry as a Bone."

"ALASKAS" are stronger and more durable than other makes.

They "will not fall to pieces" after the first season's use.

They are "Alaskas" in Georgia today than all other refrigerators combined and every single one pleases the owner.

This is the record! Come and see!

DOBBES, WEY & CO.

Sole Agents, - - - 61 Peachtree St.

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